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INFORMATION REPORT

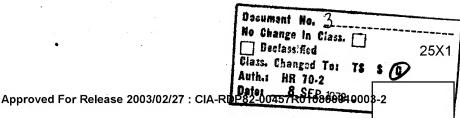
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| COUNTRY | Germany (Russian Zone) | DATE DISTR 12 | 2 Mar 52 |
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| SUBJECT | Television Institute in Berlin-Adlershof | NO OF PAGES | 2 |
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- In December 1951, the Television Institute (Zentrallaboratorium der Generalintendanz des Berliner Rundfunks) in Berlin-Adiershof transmitted its first test patterns. This was done under the direction of (fnu) AUGUSTIN, who in war and prewar times worked with the Berlin television transmitter studio, and who is now technical director of the Berlin-Adlershof Institute. His immediate superior and the director of the institute is (fnu) PROBST of the Generalintendanz of the East Berlin radio station.
- The funds needed for the construction of the institute and for its equipment were originally made evaluable by the East Berlin radic station. This caused considerable trouble because the institute was not foreseen in any plan. After drawn-out negotiations, an agreement was reached between the radio station Generalintendance and the State Flanning Commission; the Generalintendance continues to run the institute technically, whereas the Flanning Commission directly supervises its financial structure.
- The institute now has a studio compisting of three large rooms on the ground floor, a control room and three more studies on the second floor. The control room (Regiereum) is located in such a way that it permits supervision of all transmission rooms on both floors through double glass windows. It is planned to equip the three transmission rooms on the ground floor with three television comeras each. To date the institute possesses only one camera. Two of the rooms on the first floor are each equipped with a film scanner (Filmebtaster); the third room has a diapositive scanner.
- Most of the parts for the equipment of the institute have come from Mabelwerk Oberspree. Recause of the lack of expert personnel in this enterprise and also because of the priority of Russian orders, parts have been delivered to the institute at irregular intervals and very slowly. The institute has only one television camera because the Oberspree works have so far been unable to deliver more than one iconoscope tube,

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The trial transmissions mentioned above were carried out with waves of 100 to 105 Megahertz; the sound was carried with 106 Megahertz. The transmissions were received by an antenna mounted on the East Perlin city hall in Parochialstrasse and a provisory receiving set constructed for this purpose in the institute. The trial transmissions were considered completely successful.

The institute has requested delivery of 200 television receivers from the Radeberg works of SAG KADEL, but the request has not yet been approved by the Soviets. All receiver sets produced in Radeberg have in the past gow: to Russia on reparations orders for the Russian television transmitters in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov. The development of the receiver set produced in Radeberg was entrusted to Oberspreewerk in the spring of 1950. When it was pointed out to the Russians that such development would take six to mine months, the Russians proposed shortening the development time by making available dussian drawings and blueprints; these arrived in the late fall of 1950. The receiver set subsequently developed by CSW is of inferior quality. Its main drawbacks are the smallness of the screen and the fact that it breaks easily. The Russians nevertheless ordered the Radaberg works to produce 50,000 sets. If the request of the institute for delivery of 200 such sets is approved, it will use them temporarily until a set of higher quality is delivered. Development work for the production of a high quality television receiver set is now in progress to both the Oberspree and Radeberg works.